913
Red

The Redskin

VOLUME XIII
NUMBER TWO
1978

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

VOLUME XIII APRIL, 1978 NUMBER 2

The Redskin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.
FOUNDED IN 1964

OFFICERS

President ..... COL. JACK C. ROBERTS
P. O. Box 97, Tunica, MS 38676
Res. Phone 601-363-2110

Vice President ..... STEVEN L. HART
Rt. 1, Box 130V-3, Fountaintown, IN 46130

Secretary ..... JIM DRESSLAR
Rt. 1, Box 1, Bargersville, IN 46106

Treasurer ..... TOM PRITCHARD
RR5, Box 120E, Franklin, IN 46131

Business Manager (Appointive) JOHN E. RICE, SR.
1852 East First St., Bloomington, IN 47401

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

KEN BLACK, Mt. Vernon, OH (76)
BILLY B. BUSH, Columbus, IN (77)
MARION B. BUSH, Columbus, IN (78)
DR. DAVID HARNER, Fayetteville, AR (75)
GEORGE HOKE, Macomb, IL (76)
GRAY LA DASSOR, St. Louis, MO (Past Pres.)
LINDELL MARLER, Bonne Terre, MO (75)
LEROY McCALLISTER, Farmington, MO (75)
KENNETH McNEAL, Dayton, OH (76)
JOHN E. RICE, SR., Bloomington, IN (78)
MAX SHIPLEY, Columbus, OH (77)
CHARLES C. SMITH, Modoc, IN (77)
EARL C. TOWNSEND, Indianapolis, IN (78)

THE REDSKIN STAFF

Editor in Chief ..... JOHN BALDWIN
6041 Lakeshore Drive, West Olive, MI 49460
Res. Phone 616-399-6035

Central Plains
Assoc. Editor .... LTC. FLOYD B. LYERLA
235 So. Minnesota, Columbus, KS 66725

Northeastern Assoc. Editor
..... WILLIAM B. TAYLOR
Vernon Street, Middleboro, MA 02346

Staff Artist and Research
Archaeologist ..... ROBERT EDLER
P. O. Box 278, Oolitic, IN 47451

Staff Photographer ..... DUDLEY BRAVARD
1321 Shawnee Dr., Yellow Springs, OH 45387

Librarian ..... JOHN E. RICE, SR.
1852 East First St., Bloomington, IN 47401

Ozarks Region Assoc. Editor .. SAM JOHNSON
RR 2, Box 173A, Murfreesboro, AR 71958

Southwest Assoc. Editor ..... CLAUDE BRITT
Box 548, Many Farms, AZ 86538

Northwest Assoc. Editor
..... CARLYLE F. BURGOYNE
Box 1162, Shady Grove, OR 97539

Mid-Eastern Assoc. Editor ROBERT J. DUNAY
515 Colonial Rd., Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417

Black Hills and Badlands
Assoc. Editor ..... LES FERGUSON
Box 996, Hot Springs, SD 57747

Great Lakes Area
Assoc. Editor ..... GORDON HART
760 No. Main St., Bluffton, IN 46714

Missouri Assoc. Editor ..... LYLE T. WEEKS
Box 383, Missouri City, Missouri 64072

AUTHENTICATION COMMITTEE

Chairman ..... GORDON L. HART
760 N. Main St., Bluffton, IN 46714
Res. Phone 219-824-2722

JOHN BALDWIN, West Olive, MI
DUDLEY BRAVARD, Yellow Springs, OH
ED BUELL, Jefferson City, MO
DR. FREDERIC DOCKSTADER, New York, NY
GLENVAL FINCHAM, Detroit, MI
PHILIP FOLEY, Cynthiana, KY
STEVE FULLER, Cuyahoga Falls, OH
STEVEN HART, Indianapolis, IN
GRAY LA DASSOR, St. Louis, MO
GEORGE HOKE, Macomb, IL
LINDEL MARLER, Bonne Terre, MO
KENNETH McNEAL, Dayton, OH
EDWIN S. ONKEN, Manito, IL
DAVID SCOTT, Manchester, OH
MAX SHIPLEY, Columbus, OH
CHARLES C. SMITH, Modoc, IN
JAN SORGENFREI, Westerville, OH
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Middleboro, MA
EARL TOWNSEND, Indianapolis, IN
JOHN WAGGONER, JR., Carthage, TN
J. KIRKWOOD WHALEY, Milwaukee, WI

Published quarterly in January, April, July and October by Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. Office of Publication at 2929 Convair Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38116. Subscription $6.00 per year. Second class postage paid at Memphis, Tennessee. Undeliverable copies and form 3579 should be sent to 2929 Convair Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38116. Correspondence concerning subscriptions should be sent to Tom Pritchard, P. O. Box 120 E, R.R. 5, Franklin, Indiana 46131.

ADENA MOUND PIPE

This tube pipe is the most publicized of all effigy artifacts of North American prehistoric lithicwork. Wm. C. Mills, in 1901, excavated this artifact from the original Adena Mound on the Thomas Worthington estate near Chillicothe, in Ross County, Ohio. The original thoughts have been retained since its inception into the modern archaeological community as: —

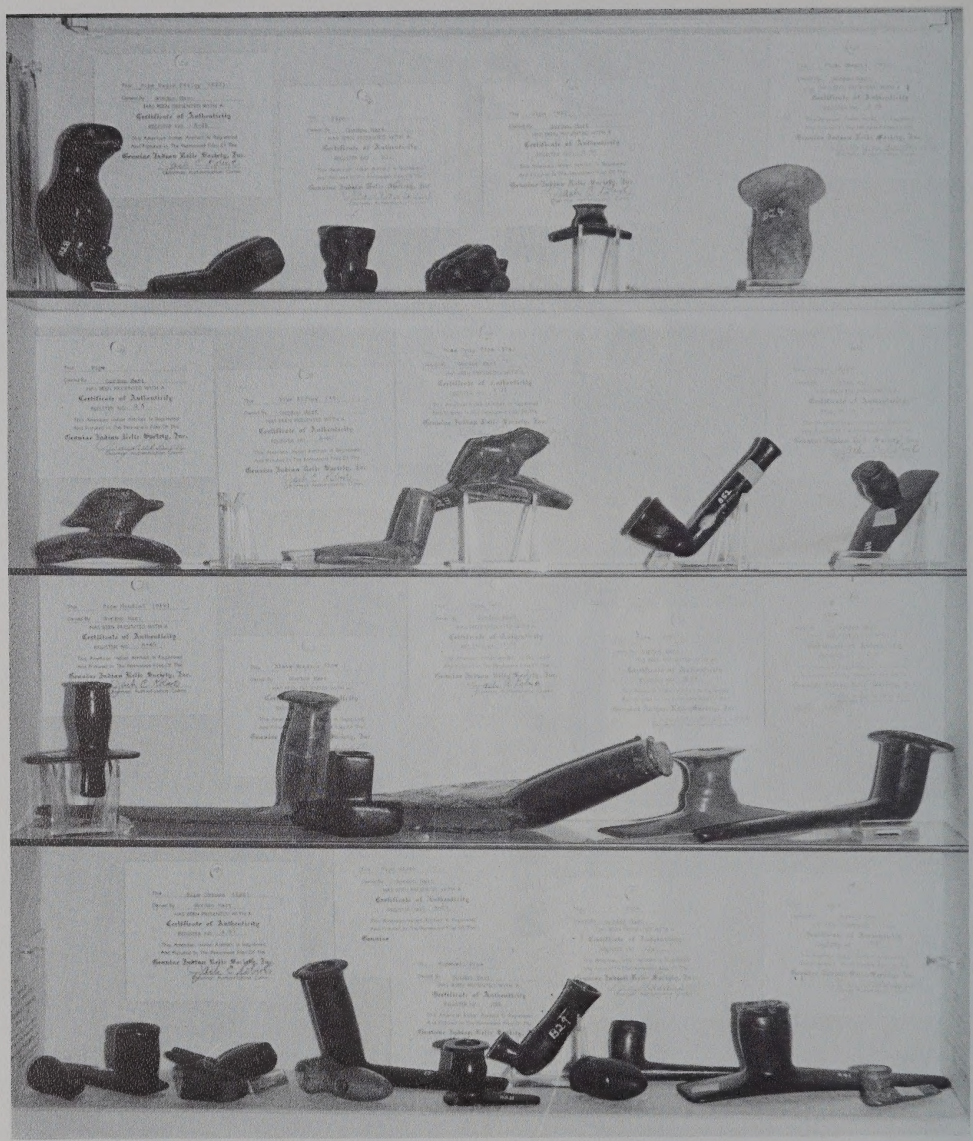
— The figure is that of a shaman or a person of high esteem.

— An achondroplastic muscular dwarf having an enlarged head, a swollen goiter-type neck and a normal trunk with short legs.

Hundreds of casts have been made of this artifact and are displayed throughout the world. The original is retained in the vault of the Ohio Historical Society at Columbus, Ohio, under the directorship of Martha P. Otto, Department of Archaeology.

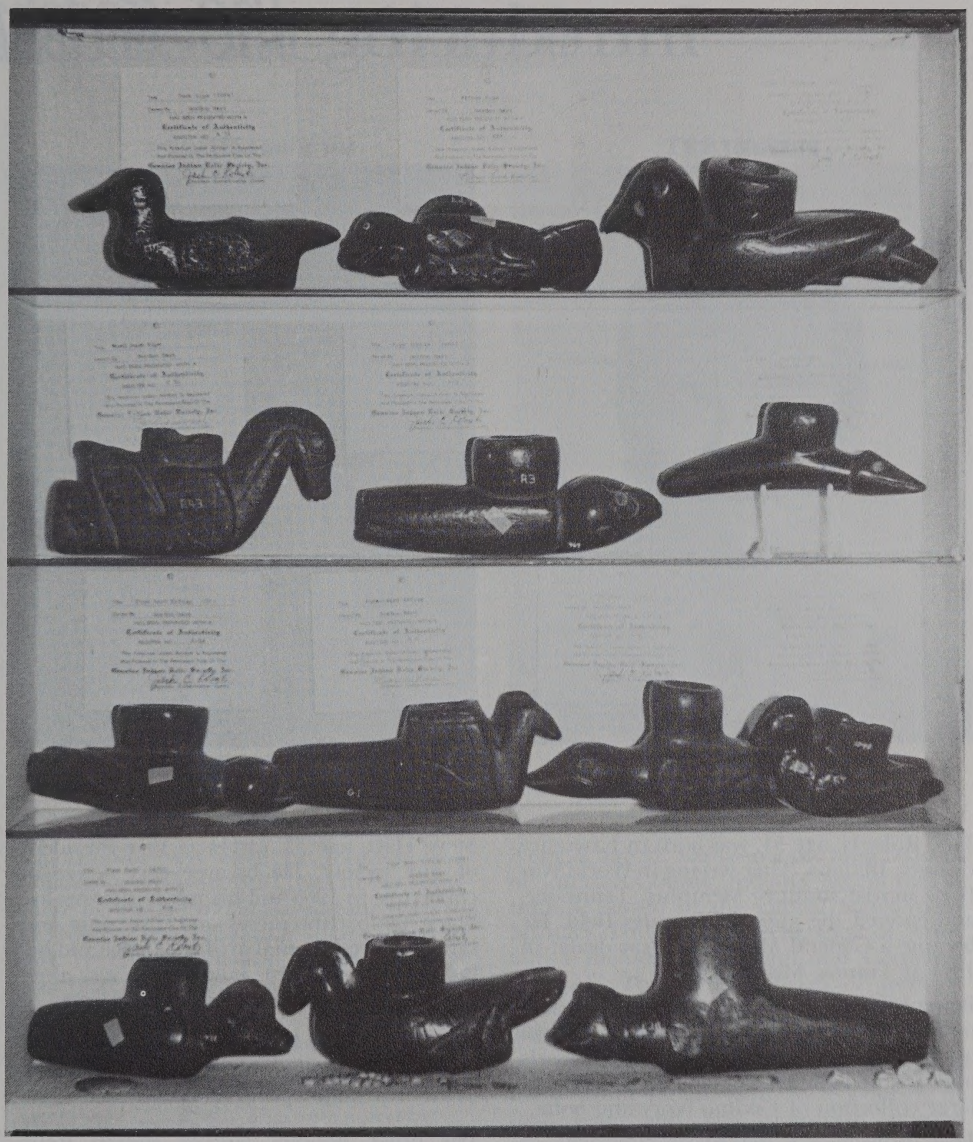
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Adena Mound Pipe — editor 42
Introducing *Redskin* Officers 46-47
Notice on Specialized Issues — editor 48
Notice on Special Copper Issue — editor 50
Glacial Kame Gorgets — J. Baldwin 55
Lizzards — S. Hart 58
Spiro Mound Artifacts — editor 63
Dillsboro Stone Bowl — G. Hart 66
A Button Mold from Massachusetts — W. Taylor 68
Stone Masks or Heads — G. Hart 72
And The Rains Came — L. Weeks 77
My Prize Find — D. Guy 78
Meeting Notice 80



This museum case displays a trip thru time represented by Hopewell, Early and Late Woodland Cultural pipes. Note how the Genuine Indian Relic Society's authentican program display cards add to the display.

from the collection of
Gordon Hart, Bluffton, Indiana

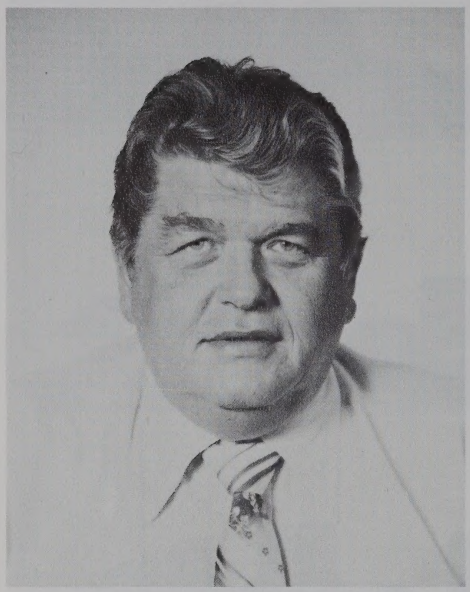


A bakers dozen of the rare steatite effigy (great) pipes. The assemblance of this collection of authentic prehistoric artwork smoking masterpieces can not be duplicated. Each one of these fabulous relics is a museum piece in its own right.

from the collection of
Gordon Hart, Bluffton, Indiana

Introducing The Redskin

PRESIDENT



COL. JACK C. ROBERTS
Tunica, Mississippi

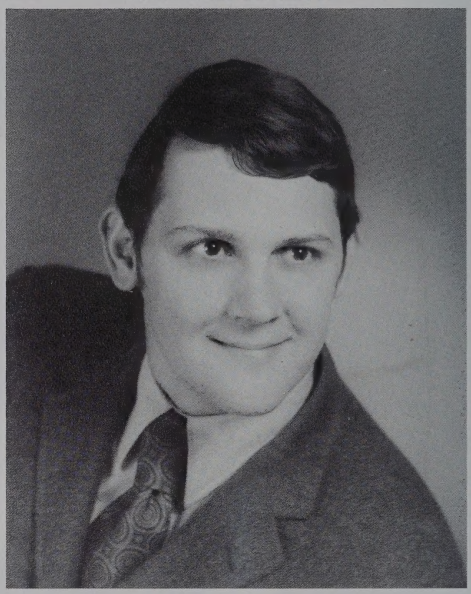
Jack Roberts, age 51, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana. After serving in World War II he moved south to Memphis, Tennessee, and entered the automobile sales field. He became a General Motors new car dealer in 1971 at Tunica, Mississippi.

Being fond of Indian relics since childhood, he has through the years amassed a large quality collection, especially pottery vessels both painted and effigy. Jack also has a very large collection of Eskimo ivory and bone.

Jack Roberts has served as president of Genuine Indian Relic Society for two terms prior to his appointment in 1978.

One of his many accomplishments he is most proud of was that of being one of the original founders of "Chucalissa," a restored Indian Village site near Memphis, Tennessee.

VICE PRESIDENT



STEVE L. HART
Fountaintown, Indiana

Steve Hart, age 33, serves as Vice President of our society. He became very active in collecting in 1965 and his main interests are black Ohio flint pieces and also slate and sandstone ceremonial artifacts. Steve and his father, Gordon Hart, have had a very close association in collecting since that time.

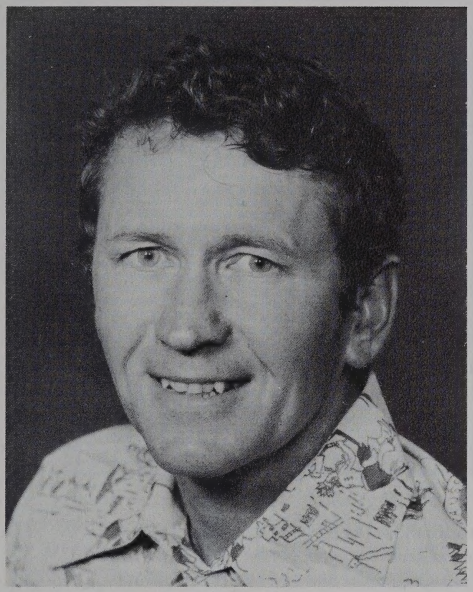
Mr. Steve Hart is Director, Micro-Electronics Engineering Staff at the U. S. Naval Avionics Center in Indianapolis, Indiana.

His other hobbies besides Indian Relic collecting are amateur radio and photography.

He is a member of several archaeological societies and attends meetings when possible.

Officers for 1978-79

SECRETARY



JIM DRESSLAR
Bargersville, Indiana

Jim Dresslar was born in Johnson Co., Indiana, in 1933, and still lives in the house where he was born. He served four years in the Navy after graduating high school in 1951. He has worked as a Tool & Die maker since 1956, and has operated his own business since 1973.

Jim started surface hunting 38 years ago when he was six years old and still hunts every chance he gets.

His main collecting interests are in building a representative collection of fine relics of each type. Banded slate artifacts are his favorite. He has put together a good collection of Indian guns, pipe tomahawks, and powder horns. His dream is to some day be able to have a museum to display all his relics.

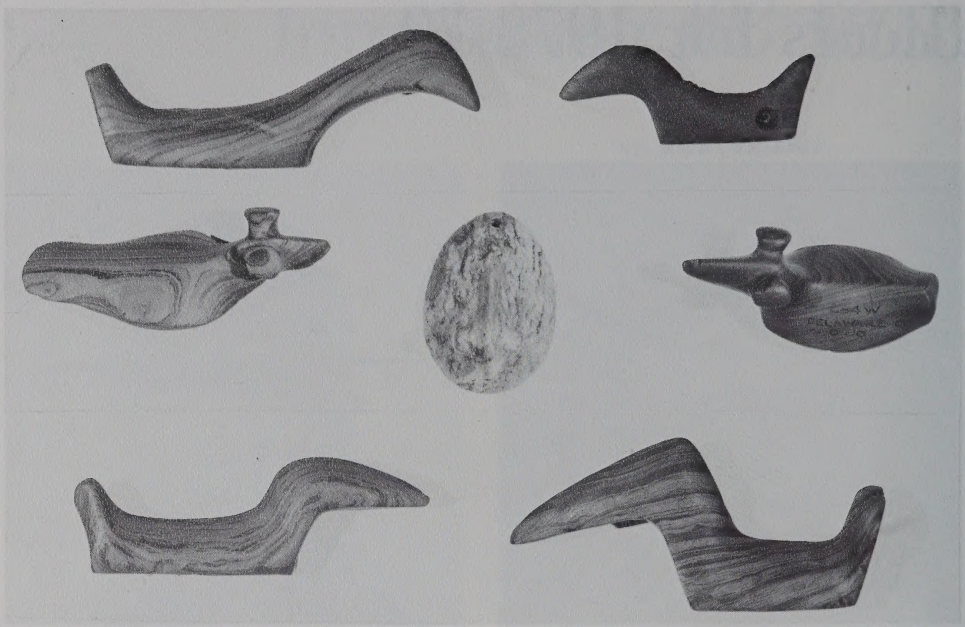
TREASURER

TOM PRITCHARD
Franklin, Indiana

Tom, at age 32, has been a life long resident of Johnson County, Indiana, except for the time he served in the United States Army Military Police Corps. His tour of Army duties included Viet Nam and Germany. Presently Tom is the Sheriff of Johnson County, Indiana, being elected to this office in 1974.

Sheriff Tom Pritchard became a member of the Genuine Indian Relic Society during its first year, and was appointed interim treasurer in the fall of 1977 and was elected as treasurer at the Spring meeting in 1978.

Tom started his collection in 1965 and has a general collection of artifacts but leans toward large flint knives and agricultural tools. He is an avid surface hunter in his local area.

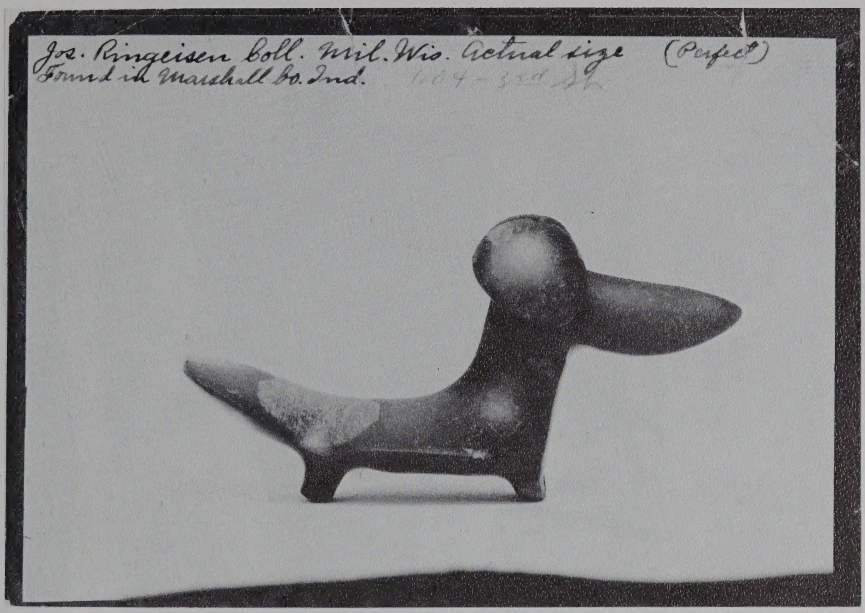


Have your photographer group your birdstones close together as illustrated above. This will enable us to put together our specialized issue on birdstones featuring over 300 birds. The better the original photograph the better it will reproduce. Top left to right, Parke Co., Indiana; Pickaway Co., Ohio; Middlesex Co., Ontario, Canada; Clinton Co., Ohio; Delaware Co., Ohio; Spencer Co., Indiana; Henry Co., Indiana.

from the collection of
John Baldwin, West Olive, Michigan

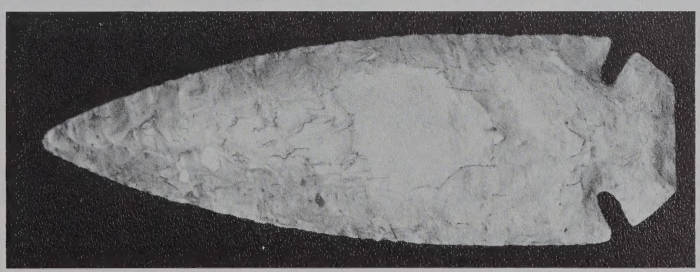
SPECIALIZED ISSUES

We are collecting photographs of fine authentic dovetails and birdstones for publication in two specialized issues. Three hundred plus relics will be featured in each issue. These publications will become classics. Support your society. If you have any birdstones not pictured in Earl Townsend's birdstone book we want an actual size photograph of it. If you have several birdstones have expert group shots taken on 8x10 glossy. We need more group and single photos of fine dovetails. The dove issue will contain dovetail photos from all over the midwest. Be sure to arrange the artifacts in group shots as close as possible. Don't miss this opportunity to document your fine relics.



We are collecting old time photographs of fine relics and old collectors for publication in *Redskin*. This fine birdstone originally collected by Joseph Ringeisen of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is from Marshall Co., Indiana. It later sold to Dr. T. Hugh Young of Nashville, Tennessee, and is now believed to be in the Thomas Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Old photos such as this help identify and verify correct information about relics, their provience and original collectors. Send old photos to your *Redskin* editor. Thank you.

NOTICE



We need clear professional photos of your fine dovetails. This dovetail was originally collected by Judge Claude U. Stone of Peoria, Ill. It was found in Henry Co., Indiana. This 5 inch long point was fashioned from gray Indiana or Kentucky flint.

from the collection of
John Baldwin, West Olive, Michigan

This type of broad base copper spear is found throughout Michigan. This type shape occurs with less frequency than the rat tail or roll shaft spear. These points photographed actual size, came from an old Michigan collection assembled prior to 1950.

photo courtesy of
Lynn Munger, Angola, Ind.

SPECIALIZED COPPER ISSUE

Response has been good for our specialized birdstone and dovetail issues. The third of this series will be a copper issue. We will include Ancient, Hopewell and other prehistoric copper artifacts. We will accept photographs and information on copper relics. Group the artifacts close together, (note accompanying photo), as we want to illustrate as many good examples as possible. Single artifacts worth publishing should be photographed actual or ½ size. If you have Spiro or Hopewell mound copper, please photograph it separate from the ancient copper artifacts. Send the photographs and information to your *Redskin* editor.

This is how your copper should be arranged and photographed for publication in our specialized copper issue. The longest artifact is 11 inches. Left to right they are from Wisconsin; Wisconsin; celt-Wisconsin; small knife-Michigan; large spear-Gennessee Co., Michigan; St. Joseph Co., Michigan; Washtenaw Co., Michigan; Adz-Wisconsin and the bone handled knife a mound find from Mecosta Co., Michigan.

from the collection of
Ken Spaulding, Ionia, Michigan

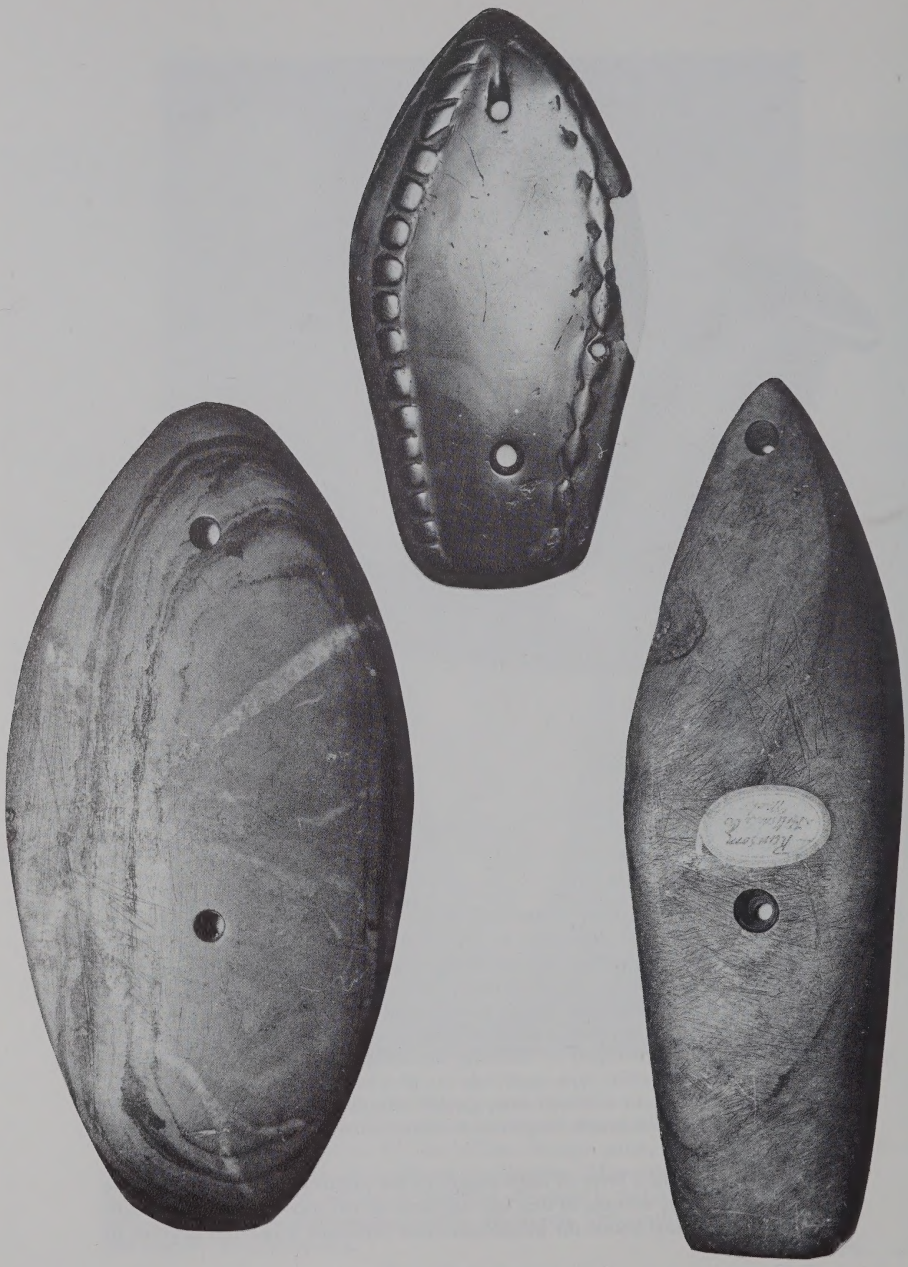
This Missouri type Dickson point has been named the most colorful point in the world by several collectors. The Missouri flint from which it was fashioned is a swirl of purple, red, maroon, brown, yellow, orange, pink, cream and white. It is thin and finely chipped. Mode Payne of Glasgow, Missouri, originally collected it in the 1920s. J. Dent Jokerst of Missouri acquired it and in the mid 1950s it was sold to Owen Davis of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. This points' outstanding color can match Ohio flintridge.

from the collection of
Owen Davis, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

The shelves of any collection of the early American's art forms, more commonly known as Indian artifacts, can only be enhanced by a fine pipe such as the one pictured above. This Woodland platform pipe was fashioned from black steatite. This material was used by the prehistoric artist to make many different types of smoking vessels. The steatite when first mined is easily carved because it is soft. When exposed to air and heat it hardens while the structure of the stone is not affected by the heat developed by burning smoking materials in the pipe bowl. Sandstone and other schist type materials are also basically impervious to heat. Ohio pipe stone and in a much later period the red Wisconsin pipestone or catlinite were used with much frequency to make our early American's smoking vessels.

Smoking developed to a level of high degree in the prehistoric Americans. Some of the relics that bear witness to that fact are some of the most desirable artifacts. We can only speculate about the importance and mystique this event held for its creators.

from the collection of
Clemmens Caldwell, Danville, Ky.



Three Glacial Kame gorgets. Story and information on following page.

GLACIAL KAME GORGETS

John Baldwin — West Olive, Michigan

The Glacial Kame Culture is believed to have existed in the northern midwestern United States. This culture age placement is in the Archaic Phase (8000 B.C. to 2500 B.C.) with the height of its existence around 3500 B.C. The most classic artifacts that are easily associated with this culture are the elongated type birdstone and the sandle sole gorget made from canel coal, conch shell or banded slate. The subject of this article will relate to 3 Glacial Kame gorgets. Two are of banded slate and one of canel coal (pictured on the opposite page). General observations and information about each artifact will be discussed.

The two slate gorgets were collected from an old Detroit, Michigan museum collection. It was listed as the F.T.W. Reynolds Collection. These two are representative of the large shape types most common to Glacial Kame Culture.

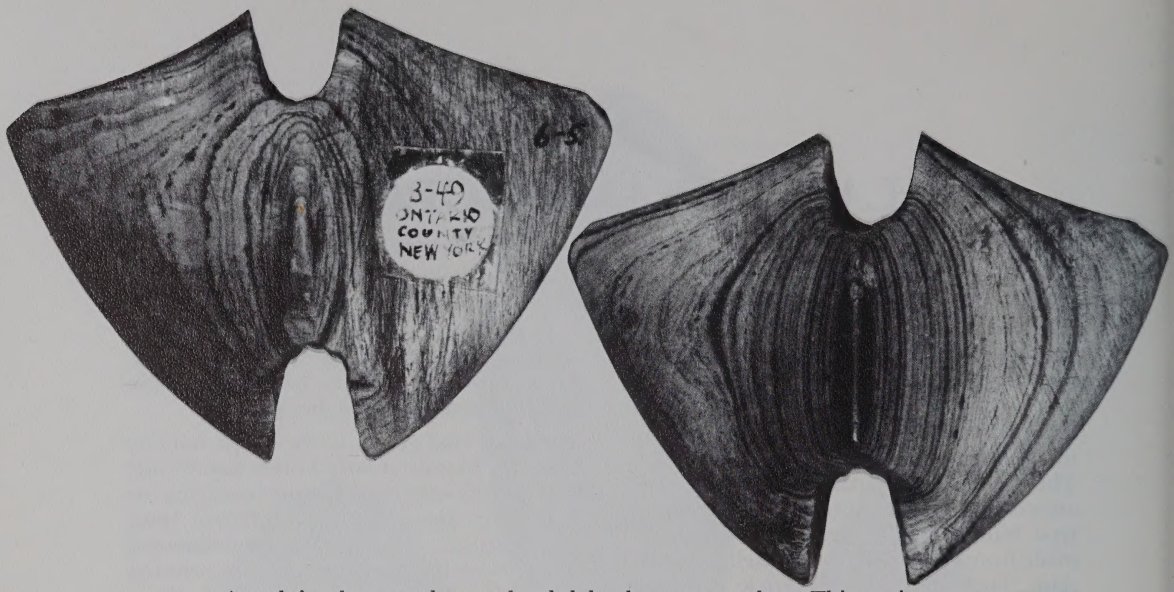
Two hole drilling is common, however, three hole drilling is equally common and thought to be a classic Glacial Kame cultural trait. The usual placement of drilled holes is one below center and one or two drilled holes at the top or more pointed end. Many specimens show wear in the pointed end holes indicating that end was up during suspension. Most Glacial Kame gorgets are larger than other cultural types. An average length would be 5 to 6 inches.

The oval gorget on the left was found in Michigan. This type is a more common occurrance in Ohio and northern Indiana. As a rule this type is better made and usually finished to a higher polish.

The canel coal gorget in the center is a rare example. I know of only 3 other Kame canel coal gorgets with ridged lacing bordering the edge. This specimen has 3 different ridge shapes; square, offset rectangle and diamond shape. Note the suspension groove running toward the pointed end. A small chunk is missing from the side. This happened in prehistoric times and its owner attempted and probably succeeded in restoring the relic. He drilled through this piece and the broken portion and tied them together. The broken section could have been replaced with wood, slate or canel coal foreign to the original piece. The repair hole shows no smoothness indicating the securing lash did not move or slide around. The suspension holes are polished smooth from lash slippage. This relic was found in Dekalb Co., Indiana.

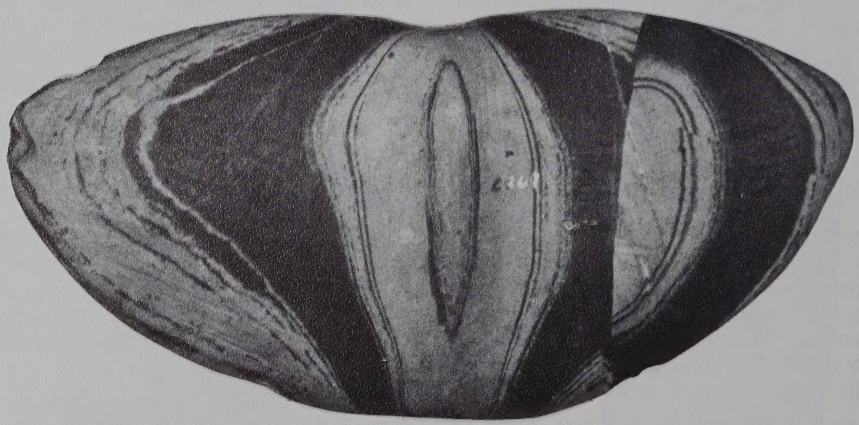
The large gorget on the right is the most typical type of Glacial Kame gorget. This type usually has the classic two holes at the pointed end. It was found in Hillsdale Co., Michigan, a central location of Glacial Kame inhabitance. It, like similar specimens, is rough and was never worked to a highly smooth surface.

The Glacial Kame gorget truly represents one of the most desirable gorgets. Its size, shape and variety of materials set it apart.



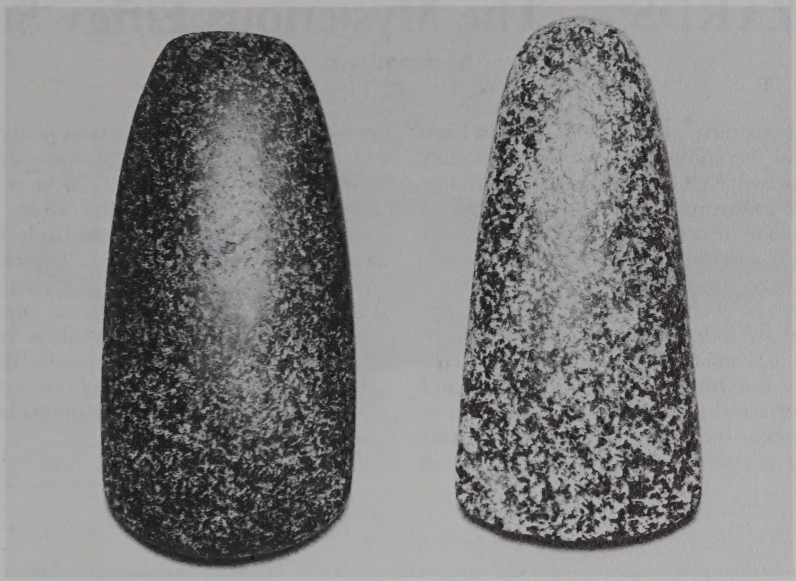
Actual size obverse and reverse banded slate bannerstone photo. This specimen was originally collected by a Mr. Snyder of Locuma, New York in 1905. The Snyder collection was sold to William A. Warder, Mayor of Geneva, New York. After his death the Warder collection was sold to B. W. Stephens of Quincy, Illinois for $8800. This butterfly bannerstone was then sold to Mr. David Currie of New Jersey.

from the collection of
Clemens Caldwell, Danville, Ky.



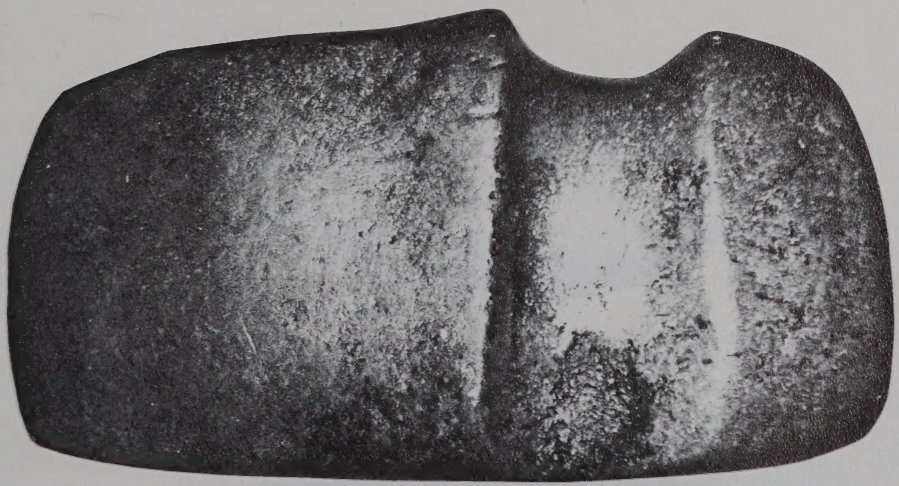
This banded slate butterfly bannerstone was fashioned from what is called faulted slate. This faulting or slipping of the rock layers happened when the rock was forming millions of years ago. Many slate relics were fashioned from faulted slate. It gives the appearance that pieces of rock are glued together. Faulted slate specimens are sought by the admirer of slate relics because of the unusual color and designs created by the rock flaws.

from the collection of
Clemens Caldwell, Danville, Ky.



Two fine highly polished celts. They are both from Indiana. They were authenticated by the Genuine Indian Relic Society Authentication Committee.

from the collection of
Joe Macik, Jamestown, Ohio



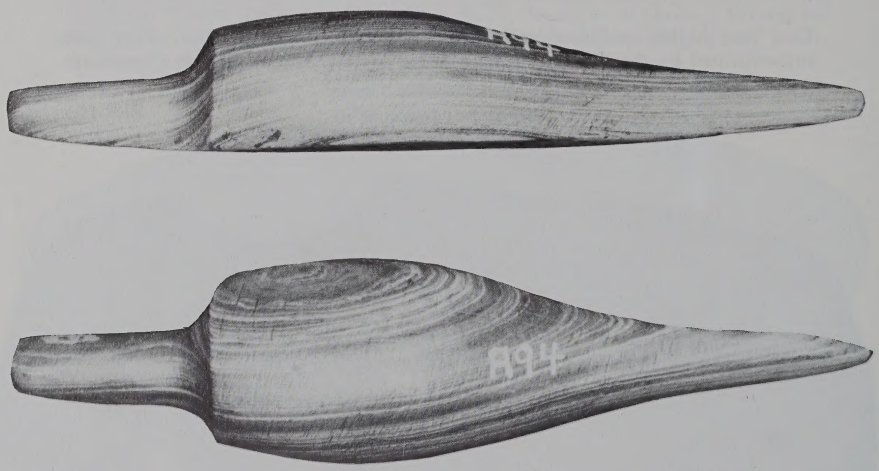
This highly polished light green ¾ grooved axe was found in Iowa. Actual size.

from the collection of
Bob Onkin, Manito, Ill.

LIZZARDS — The Mysterious Effigy Stone

by Steve Hart

Effigy forms have always been held in high regard by the individuals whose lives they have touched; first by the ancient originator who felt so strongly about his subject that he took the time to apply his talents in creation of a stone that he could permanently admire, and finally by those of us in a different era who marvel at the qualities imparted by that prehistoric lithic artisan. Perhaps the most desirable of these effigy forms is the birdstone, whose shape and beauty are continuously admired. Another of the effigies — the lizzard poses to its admirers multiple mysteries. First, even with all of modern mans' tools, he can not yet determine what groups or culture(s) were the originators of the lizzard form. Most published references simply list the time period/ culture as "unknown." Second, lizzards' functionality or purpose is undefined. It must be assumed that the creator and subsequent prehistoric owners considered the effigy stone to be a fettish or religious instrument. Only further scientific discovery and investigation will provide answers to the questions posed by these simple yet beautiful works of art.



This lizzard of banded slate was found in Marion County, Ohio. It was collected by Dr. Stanley Copeland of Columbus, Ohio. It carries the G.I.R.S. Authentication No. A94. The side and top views illustrate its shape outline.

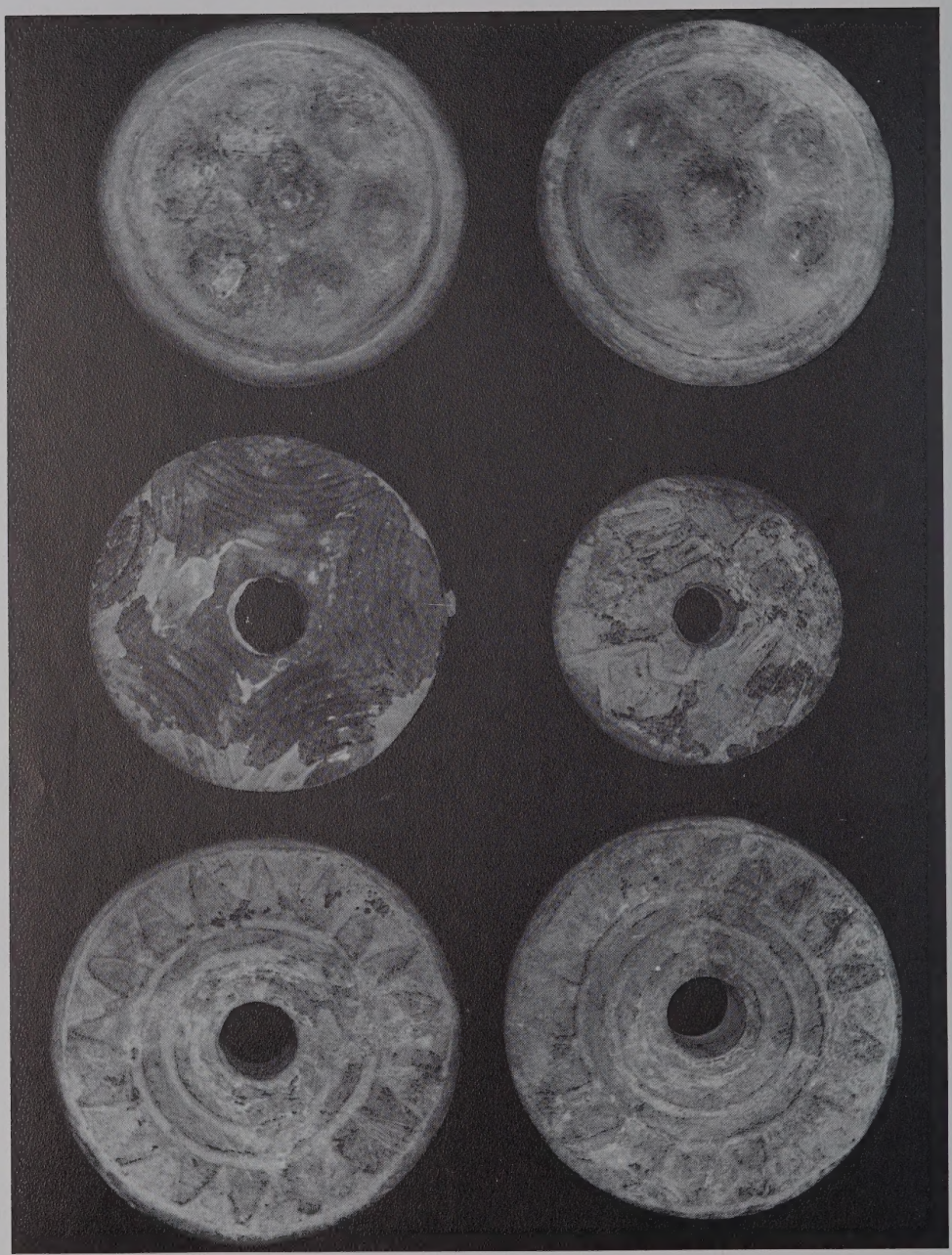
This lizzard effigy was fashioned from red banded slate. It was originally found in Indiana near Fort Wayne. This actual size top view shows its shape outline. Lizzard effigies come in many shape outlines, usually with a rounding head. The bottoms are most always flat without perforation drilling.

The lizzard or effigy stone as it is frequently referred to in Ohio is native to Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan. Findings have occurred in other states but with much reduced frequency. The lizzard is considered rare and generally only advanced collections contain more than a handful.

While sizes and shapes vary dramatically, the average effigy is three to five inches in length. Miniature forms are rare but very small lizzards do exist and large lizzards may be as long as seven inches. Lizzards are almost always formed in some type of slate material while a few have been found of sandstone. Shapes occur in many forms. The variance in shapes cannot yet be tied to different originating cultures or just basic differences among contemporary craftsmen.

Very stylized creatures contain protruding eyes, nostrils, ears and even mouths. Some forms are coffin shaped while others are almost nothing more than stones with unique knobs or expanded extensions about the mid-sections. Rare lizzards display well shaped heads, expanded bodies and tapered tails.

The lizzard effigy became popular through the avid collecting of the late Dr. Gordon Meuser, Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Meuser's collection contained approximately 225 lizzards of all shapes and sizes. Through Dr. Meuser's efforts, the lizzard or effigy stone became recognized for what it is — a mysterious, beautiful form of prehistoric lithic art.



Stone and copper covered stone ear spools from the Spiro Mound.

SPIRO MOUND ARTIFACTS

The Spiro Mound was located three-eighths mile south of the Arkansas River in LeFlore County, Oklahoma. This location consisted of nine mounds and a village site of the Spiro focus of the Mississippian period.

One of the nine earthworks was named the Spiro Mound but was designated at a later date by the University of Oklahoma as the Craig Mound. Today this formal termology is overlooked in the use of the common popular name — Great Temple Mound.

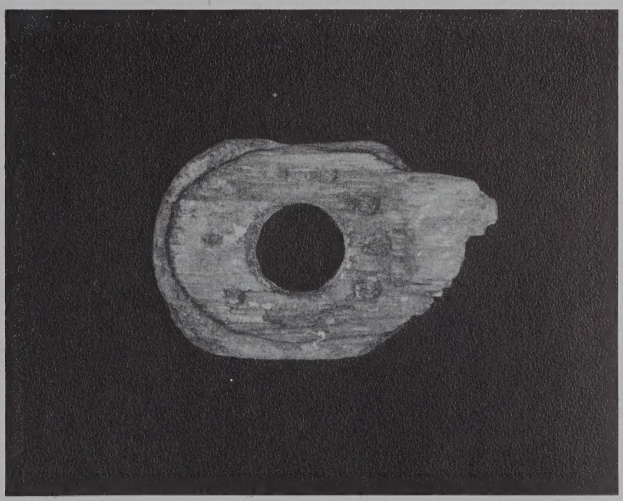
This conical earth structure was 112 feet in diameter and 33 feet in height. Within this enclosure the Spiro group of late prehistoric time created an artifact depository unequaled within this time period.

This prehistoric structure was completely destroyed and looted by a group of six men who formed the Pocola Mining Company. These individuals paid the land owner fifty dollars each or a total of three hundred dollars for a permit to dig and ruin this archaeological wonder. This act was committed within the time span of November 27, 1933 to November 27, 1935. As the expiration of the lease date approached, and was not to be renewed, a black powder charge was detonated within the mound in an attempt to destroy remaining artifacts.

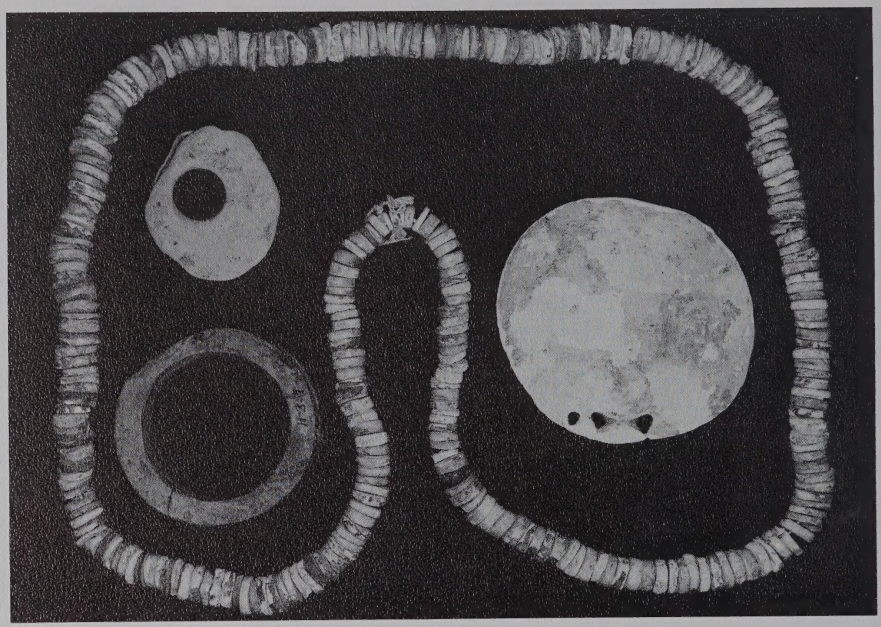
Since this infamous event, many of the artifacts have been reassembled and studied by knowledgeable persons. From these studies of shell, stone, and the copper work of these people we have salvaged a most valuable insight of their thoughts, desires, as well as beliefs of religion and their relationships to one another.

The objects pictorially presented with this paper were received by E. K. Petrie of Burlington, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1935, from Mr. John O. Hobbs, one of the six owners of the Pocola Mining Company. Through the efforts of Mr. Petrie the complete record of each artifact has been retained.

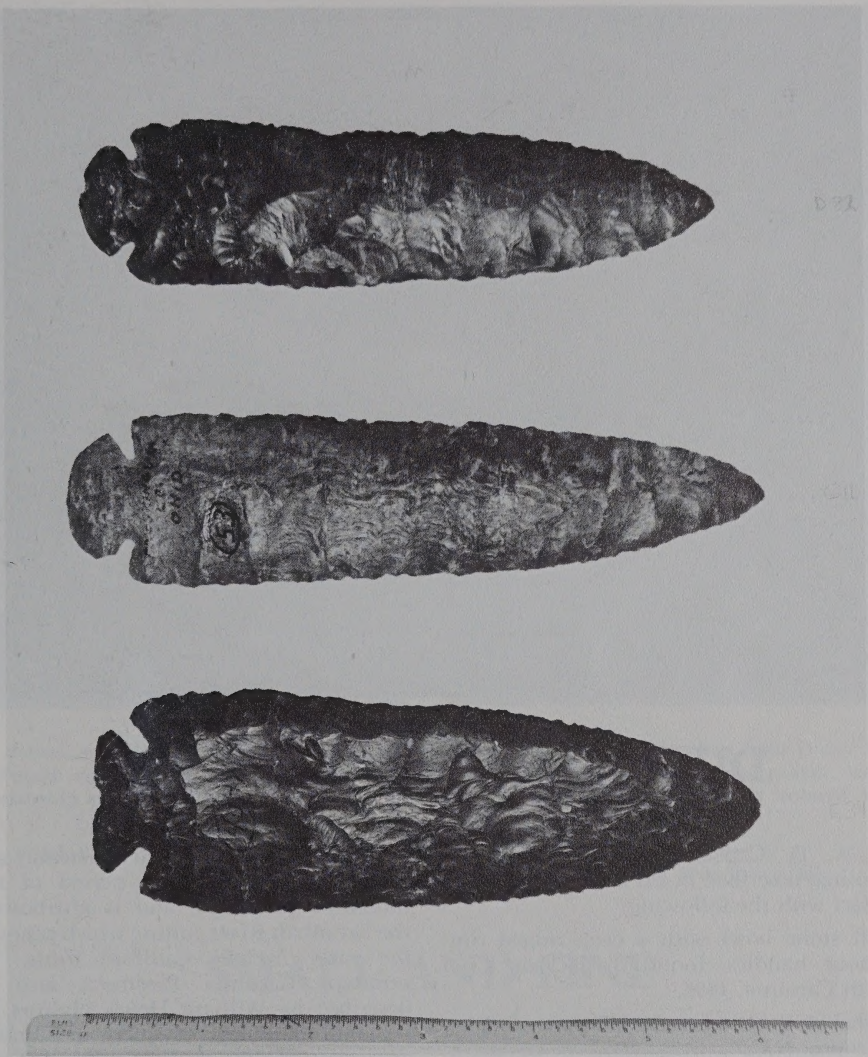
Many of these artifacts have received a Certificate of Authenticity from the G.I.R.S. to retain and perpetuate factual knowledge.



Preserved cedar ear spool from Spiro Mound.



Top and bottom photos of Spiro Mound material. Pictured are different shapes of shell beads, ear spools and shell pendant.



Fashioned from Ohio black and gray flint these three large fine dovetail spears are pictured actual size. Top to Bottom: G.I.R.S. Authentication No. D82, 5¾ inches long from southern Ohio. Collected by Wayne McNamer and Phil Foley; G.I.R.S. Authentication No. G11, 6¼ inches long from Muskingum Co., Ohio. Collected by Stan Copeland No. 53, Don Bapst and Roger Mayne; G.I.R.S. Authentication No. E39, six inches long from Hocking Co., Ohio. Collected by Stan Copeland No. 404, Don Bapst.

from the collection of
Steve Hart, Fountaintown, In.

DILLSBORO STONE BOWL

Mr. A. D. Capehart, of Oxford, North Carolina, described in his records this stone artifact with the following:

"Soft stone bowl with a deep ridged rim without handles, found in Jackson Co., North Carolina, 1858."

A label on the bowl reads: "From mound — Dillsboro, N.C."

Mr. Capehart was recognized as one of the foremost of the fluted point collectors of the Granville County, North Carolina, upper Piedmont area.

This brown five-inch-high tan steatite stone bowl is of the Archaic period of three thousand years ago, and is attributed to the Savannah River culture which post-dates the early Archaic Guilford focus. This northern Carolina Piedmont area was described by William Henry Holmes in a report of the Bureau of American Ethnology as a center for the crafting and use of soapstone vessels. These bowls produced the sherds which were later used by the Early Woodland people of the Potomac River area to produce soapstone tempered pottery.

Certificate of Authenticity Register No. E72

from the collection of
Gordon Hart, Bluffton, Indiana

This actual size flintridge Snyder point was found north of Muskegon, Mi. It displays perfect workmanship and is highly translucent.

from the collection of
Jeb Baldwin, West Olive, Mi.

This actual size side notch is from Ohio. This super point was fashioned from purple, white, yellow, red, brown and cream colored flint ridge.

from the collection of
Jason Baldwin, West Olive, Mi.

SMALL AND FINE

Flint collectors have long admired large blades. It is truly rare indeed to have a large flint that also possesses fine quality craftsmanship. The third quality, of course, would be a colorful material. Colorful can be different in the eye of the beholder. Many collectors prefer the white Illinois and Missouri flints. White is colorful to them. Many Indiana and Kentucky collectors prefer to collect the gray hornerstone or so called Harrison County flint. The true meaning of colorful flint perhaps is best generally represented by Missouri color and the increasingly popular Ohio flintridge. Combine any two of the three qualities and you have a desirable flint. The two accompanying photos are examples of small flint, that possess two desirable qualities. One exceptional workmanship and two highly colorful materials. Many collectors today are specializing in small but very well made points.

A BUTTON MOLD FROM MASSACHUSETTS

William B. Taylor — Middleboro, Massachusetts

The Historic period in New England extends from 1500 A.D. to 1750+ A.D. Many interesting artifacts were made and used by Indians of this Post-European Contact era, one of the rarest being the Button Mold.

Most Molds were made of slate and are found on Indian sites near early colonial settlements. The Plymouth-Kingston area and Cape Cod have yielded several of these interesting artifacts. Most seem to be only fragments of the original mold. Occasionally a hole will be drilled in one end — apparently worn as a pendant when not in use. Others sometimes have a design on both faces.

Stone Button Molds were used for casting buttons and other ornamental objects of pewter, lead and brass. The metal was melted and poured onto the mold. After cooling, the cast was finished by trimming and grinding.

Charles C. Willoughby pictures several of these Molds in his "Antiquities of the New England Indians" (page 243, Fig. 131) One shown in this illustration (item C) was recovered from Kingston, Massachusetts from an Indian grave and yielded not only the Mold but two lead or pewter buttons cast from the same Mold. The eye of the button was made by trimming the metal with a knife. Later Molds included an integral eyelet.

The black slate Button Mold pictured here was found by the late Richard Bent of Plymouth, at the Holmes Field Site in Plymouth, while surface hunting in the late 1940's. The button was made of pewter and was found in the same field by another collector. The finder broke the button in half to analyze its contents (pewter). The Mold shows three partial designs and is perhaps only 1/3 of the original size, which could have included other patterns in the Mold. While the button fits the diameter of the largest design, it is slightly different. On the reverse side there is an integral eyelet cast with the button. This is 3/16″ thick and ½′ long and protrudes from the surface about 3/16″, with a tiny hole drilled afterward for attachment. It appears that a two-piece mold was necessary to cast this button.

References:

Willoughby, Charles C.
1935 Antiquities of the New England Indians, Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

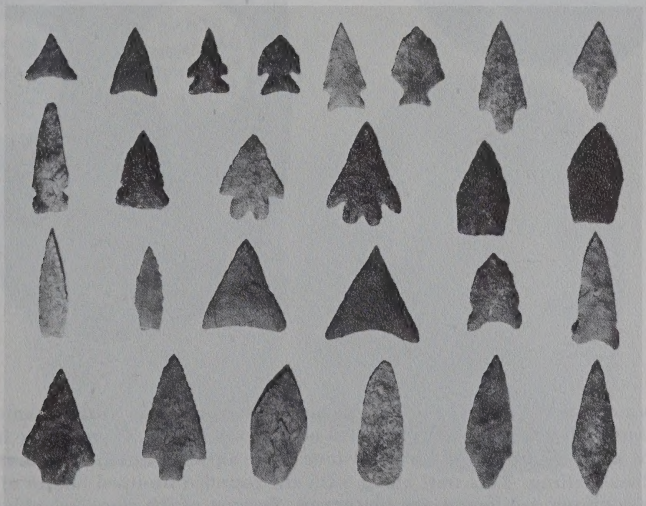
Pewter Button and fragment of black slate Button Mold from Historic Period. Both found at Holmes Field Site in Plymouth, Mass. Button is 1⅛ inches in diameter, while Mold is 2¾ inches long, 1 to 1¼ inches wide and ½ inches thick.

from the collection of
Edward G. Bielski,
Marshfield, Massachusetts

Thirteen drills showing six different forms which are found locally. Material is felsite, quartz and flint with longest measuring 3-3/16 inches. Quartz drill is a scarce piece.

from the collection of
William B. Taylor, Middleboro, Massachusetts

NORTHEASTERN FLINT EXAMPLES

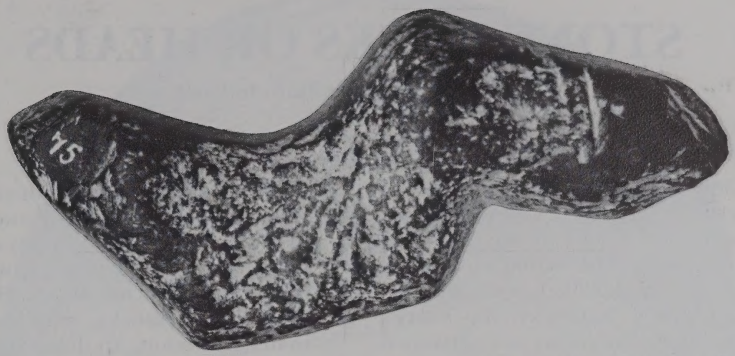


A group of 26 points from Bridgewater and Middleboro, Massachusetts showing examples of thirteen types of projectile points commonly found in this area. Material is predominantly felsite with three examples of quartzite and one each of flint and jasper. Longest measures 2½ inches in length.

from the collection of
William B. Taylor, Middleboro, Massachusetts

This is a classic example of a turtle type birdstone. Specimens with the same basic shape but with a longer body are called otter types. The pop eyes on the head is perhaps why they are placed with birdstones. The top and bottom views dramatize the Adena drilling. This trait along with the rounded humped bodies of these effigies indicates a different age placement. Because of the close resemblance to certain gorget types a completely different purpose than that of birdstones is very likely. Most specimens including this one have drilled eye balls and inscribed mouths. The banded slate is brown and black. This artifact is featured in several authoritative publications. Photographed actual size.

from the collection of
Cameron Parks, Garrett, Indiana



A good understanding of how birdstones were crafted can be visualized from this unfinished specimen. After this rock was hammered from a larger piece of slate the pecking process formed the rough outline we see here. The visible primary grinding would have smoothed all surfaces and shaped the contour. Secondary grinding, polishing and drilling not evident on this specimen would have completed the work. Why this birdstone was never finished is not known. As hundreds of hours of finish work lay ahead the artizan may have been unhappy with the symmetrics and decided to start over. Found in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, this bird is featured in "Birdstones of the North American Indian" by Earl C. Townsend, Jr. It is illustrated actual size.

from the collection of
Cameron Parks, Garrett, Indiana

Two ball banded slate bannerstones. These relics were purchased at the Gordon F. Meuser auction. The one on the left was found on the Justus farm 3½ miles N.W. of Circleville, Ohio. The one on the right was found 3 miles east of Shelby, Richland Co., Ohio.

from the collection of
Steve Hart, Fountaintown, In.

STONE MASKS OR HEADS

Gordon Hart — Bluffton, Indiana

In the middle 1800s two stone effigies of the human face were unearthed. One was known as the Bourneville head and was found in Ross County, Ohio. The second was termed as the Dr. Baxter mask, which was unearthed in Owen County, Kentucky. In today's terminology these locations are separated by approximately 130 miles.

The two masks are identical in all details — material, contour and size — as if designed for the same representation and purpose. The Dr. Baxter mask or head effigy appears to be complete in all frontal features except for slight deterioration on the left side. The Bourneville head is complete but with deterioration of the nose and lower lip. Small roots were found by X-ray to have penetrated the latter and freezing and thawing caused the stone material to separate.

The Bourneville head has been pictured in many publications since its discovery in 1855. In later years — from the early 1900s, it became known as the Dr. Gordon F. Meuser sandstone mask. In an issue of the OHIO ARCHAEOLOGIST it is pictured full page above the following caption:

> "This effigy of a human head was found many years ago near Bourneville, Ross Co., Ohio. It is made of sandstone and realistically carved in a human likeness. The back is flat and uncarved."

In the book, THE MEUSER COLLECTION, by Robert N. Converse, the head again is pictured full page, under the title, "Sandstone Mask."

The Dr. Baxter mask or head was featured on page 266 of THE PREHISTORIC MEN OF KENTUCKY, by Col. Bennett H. Young, 1910, with the following quote from page 269:

> "In Owen County, about sixty years since, a superb mask was plowed up in a field and became the property of Doctor Baxter, and he in turn bequeathed it to his son, Doctor W. E. Baxter, of Frankfort, Kentucky, who now has it in his possession. An illustration of this remarkable work is found on page 266. The peculiar stone which enters into this face is somewhat unusual in this line of work. It is quite smooth and hard. The whole pose of the mask is dignified, and creates the impression that the artist had a conception of the higher and better forms of the human countenance. It seems that he was not simply making a representation of a face, but more likely he was giving expression to some living form that had come within his observation. The whole mask has an intellectual cast or expression. The mouth is firm, the forehead broad, full and straight, and the nose might be safely styled of the aquiline type. The forehead, which is massive and well developed, together with the whole expression, gives not only at first glance, but after close study, the impression of a splendid reproduction of a face that indicates a high degree of mind force and dignity."

A more recent featuring of this face is given by its present owners, the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York City. In their publication, INDIAN ART IN AMERICA, Feature No. 50, it is entitled, "Human Face of Stone." However, its point of origin has been

(continued on page 74)

(continued from page 72)

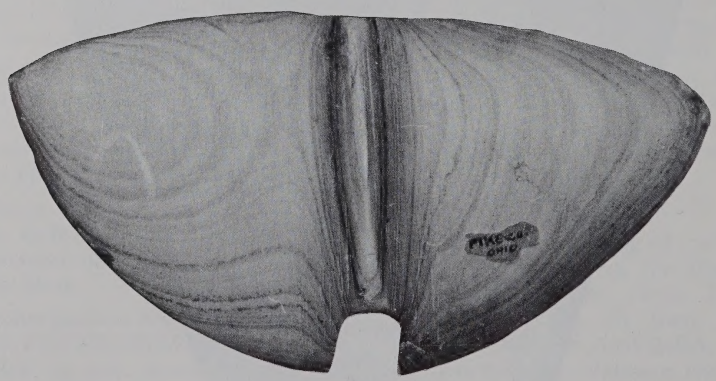
changed from Owen County, Kentucky to Gallatin County, Kentucky, a neighboring county. In this publication it is given a 1000 A.D. classification.

The author, in whose collection the Bourneville or Dr. Meuser head mask is cabineted, finds the 1000 A.D. date not comfortably compatible. In the Hart collections, that of my son, Steven and my own, are three other well-known stone head effigies of the above-mentioned time period of the Late Woodland and Mississippian cultures. These are entirely different in all ways, from design and workmanship to expression. The Dr. Meuser and the Dr. Baxter head are of the design of the Middle Woodland period found in other forms of effigies as well as the small figurines of the Hopewell culture. This statement is conjecture on the part of the author, for to his knowledge not a single head effigy has been found with material which allows dating or cultural affiliation by diagnostic association of artifact material.

Gordon Hart

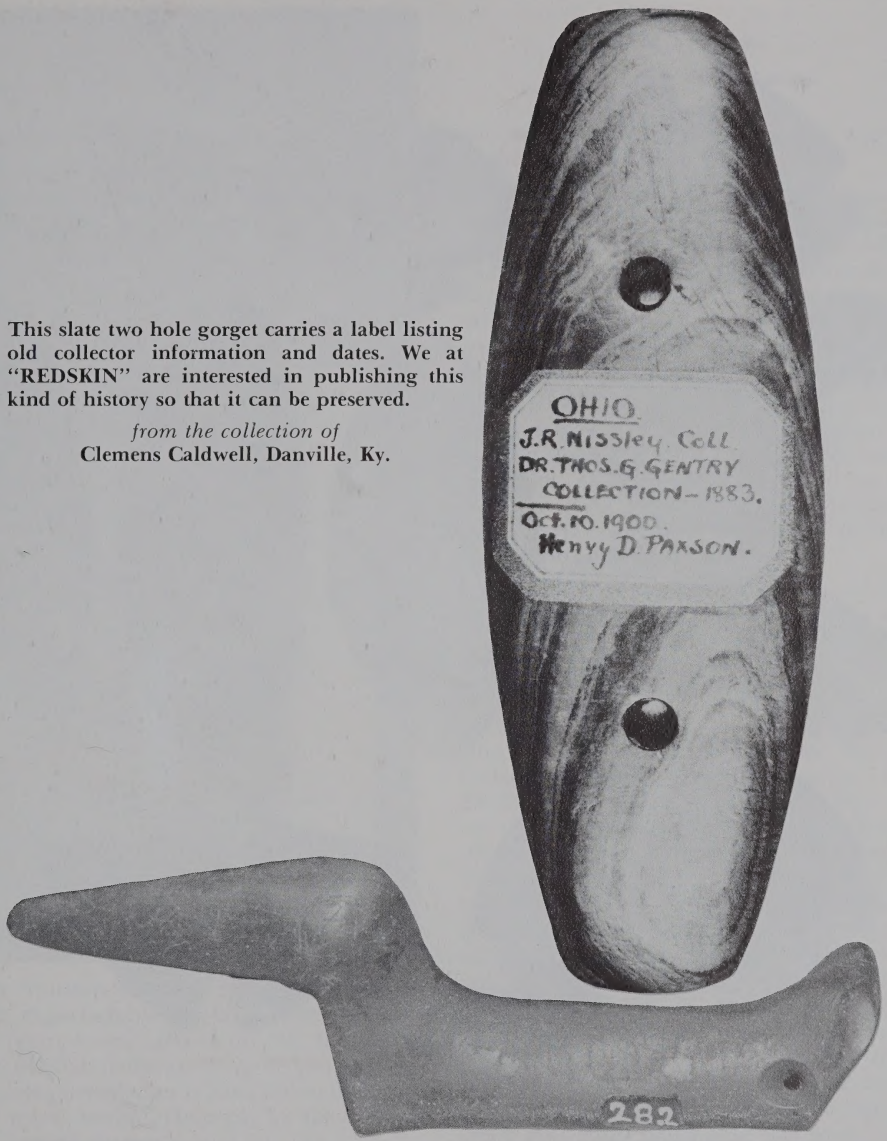
Archery — First Reference
Guinness Book of World Records: 1975 Edition — Page 493

Discovery of stone arrowheads at Border Cave, Northern Natal South Africa, in deposits exceeding the Carbon 14 dating limit, indicates that the bow was invented ante 46,000 B.C. Archery developed as an organized sport at least as early as the 4th century A.D. The world governing body is the Federation International De Tir A l' arc. (Fita Founded in 1931)



A single notch wing bannerstone from Pike Co., Ohio. The single notch banner is one of the more rare types.

from the collection of
Gary Wagner, Greenville, Ohio



This slate two hole gorget carries a label listing old collector information and dates. We at "REDSKIN" are interested in publishing this kind of history so that it can be preserved.

from the collection of
Clemens Caldwell, Danville, Ky.

Mr. A. Fields of Geneva, Indiana found this birdstone in 1901. It was found in the "Loblolly" of Gene Straton Porter fame. It remained with the Fields family until 1968 when Gordon Hart of Bluffton, Indiana acquired it from the estate. The rear perforation broke causing a repair hole to have been drilled through the side. Visible in this actual size photo.

from the collection of
John Baldwin, West Olive, Mi.

A fine group of Michigan bannerstones. They are from (top left to right): Barry Co., Michigan; Kent Co., Michigan; Indiana; Kalamazoo Co., Michigan; Ionia Co., Michigan; Montcalm Co., Michigan and Michigan - county unknown.

from the collection of
Ken Spaulding, Ionia, Michigan

.... AND THE RAINS CAME

Lyle T. Weeks

Missouri City, Missouri

The Autumn of 1977 started for me with high expectations. My best Nebo Hill site had been plowed early in the fall. It had not been tilled in five years. How do you get your best site plowed after it hasn't been tilled for five years? Simple. Help pay for the fuel for the farmer's tractor.

Charlie Shewey and I walked across these dusty fields in hopes of finding a point that had been turned up on top of the dirt where we could see it. Most of our conversations on these trips were about rain. We wanted one good rain! We knew if we could get it, we had a good chance of finding a few good points before winter set in.

Then it happened!! It started to rain day and night — a steady downpour! Days later when it had stopped, we had a total of 16 inches of rain. For me to say that we were anxious to get started would be a gross understatement.

The first day Charlie and I walked all day in the rain without any rain gear. But when you are finding a few points, and you don't have on one dry thread, you know there is no need to stop! As the days of rain continued, more and more points washed off. In the fields small ditches were fast becoming deep gulleys. In some of these deep ditches, Paleo points were washed out.

By the first of November, Charlie and I had found about 50 good points. Most of the points were Nebo Hill types. The points we found ranged in size from two to five inches.

On September 15 Charlie and I went to 23CL16 — one of the original type station sites for the Nebo Hill points. We had not collected it after the rains had started. The 23CL16 Site lies on top of a steep ridge. As we started up the ridge, we noticed a lot of black flint chips washed out at the bottom of the slope. We had walked about 50 feet when Charlie pointed to a gulley and said, "Look. That looks like part of a point sticking out of the side of the gulley." We walked over and there was about an inch of a black flint point showing. Pulling it out, I found that it was complete and undamaged. As of this writing, it is the only known black flint Nebo Hill point that has been found in the type station area. It is the finest typical Nebo Hill point that I have ever seen.

Charlie really made this a fall to remember. For a Christmas present, Charlie gave me the black flint Nebo Hill point (see photo).

We will long remember the Autumn of 1977. Charlie and I plan to exhibit these points at some of the shows in 1978.

MY PRIZE FIND

David Guy — Pinckneyville, Ill.

It has been suggested that I limit my literary effort to subjects which I know something about. (I find this most restrictive.) It has been suggested that I limit my writing to subjects in which I am deeply concerned. (It seems so inappropriate to write about one's self.) Therefore, I choose a middle-of-the-road theme which encompasses both of the above — a bannerstone which I found.

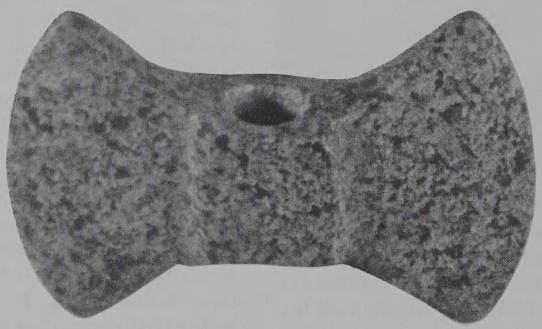
A veteran surface hunter by the age of nine, I became the first white person to behold this fine specimen. One clear day in May, 1931, my father, my brother, and I cranked the Model-A and motored to an oft-hunted campsite. And there on a hillock, a part of, but really an appendage to the main campsite, lay my bannerstones in plain view of man, animal, and the gods. The luck was mine. Father always said that I held the advantage since my eyes were closer to the ground. God bless his departed soul.

Now news traveled at a slower pace in 1931, but news of that magnitude did swell, and not too long thereafter I was offered a rifle of my choice in trade for my find — a fair and tempting offer for a normal, young lad, but I wouldn't have swapped for the U. S. Arsenal.

Sometime thereafter, correspondence from a Mr. Knoblock arrived, asking that we submit a photograph of my find and the pertinent information concerning the same. At a later date, we were able to acquire Byron Knoblock's prestigious volume, and sure enough, there on plate 204 stood my bannerstone, straight and tall, along with several rocks — which I found to be of far less interest.*

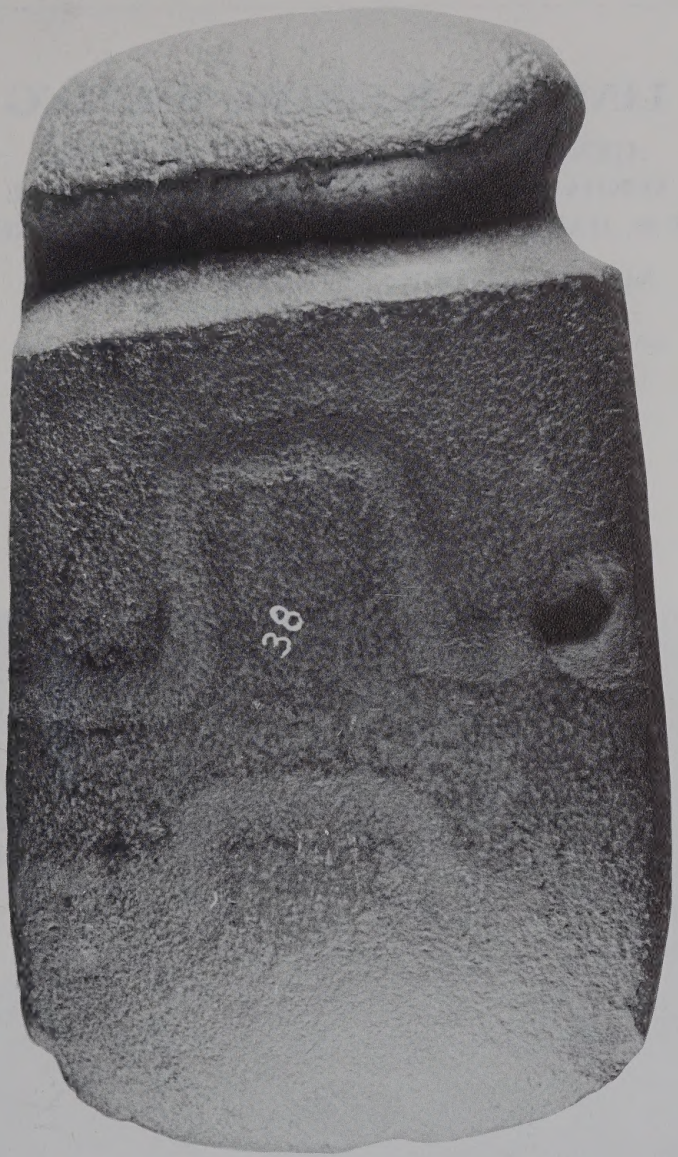
Now, criticize my literary effort if you will, but fault my bannerstone at your peril.

**Bannerstones of the North American Indian,* Byron Knoblock. p. 439. Erroneous notations should read: Charlie Guy's nine-year-old son, Wayne (my middle name), and reed-drilled 7/16 inch deep should read 7/16 inch diameter.



Mottle granite bannerstone found in Perry Co., Ill., on Beaucoup Creek in 1931 by the author.

from the collection of
The Guy Brothers, Pinckneyville, Illinois



15 lb. 13 oz. ceremonial granite axe 12½ inches long, 7⅛ inches wide, 3¼ inches thick. Found at Keokuk, Iowa. (Note double brand pattern — each side.)

from the collection of
The Guy Brothers, Pinckneyville, Ill.

LINCOLN, ILLINOIS, MEETING

GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.
SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1978 — 8:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.
V.F.W. HALL, 915 5th STREET, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

Bring your artifacts for photographing. A first class photographer (Dudley Bravard) will be at your service.

For publication in "The Redskin" or for use in the authentication program.

This meeting is being hosted by Edwin S. Onken and George Hoke

The Ladies Auxiliary will serve lunch at the V.F.W. Hall.
FOR MOTEL RESERVATIONS CALL OR WRITE:
direct to Lincoln, Illinois, motels.

Ribbon winners at the recent Columbus, Indiana, Meeting

MERCURY / MEMPHIS